

SAL

2. Resembling a faint.

The king, in whose time it passed, whom catholicks count a faintlike and immaculate prince, was taken away in the flower of his age. *Bacon.*
SAINTLY. *adj.* [from *saint*.] Like a faint; becoming a faint.

I mention still

Him whom thy wrongs, with faintly patience borne,
Made famous in a land and times obscure. *Mit. Par. Log.*
SAINTSHIP. *n. f.* [from *saint*.] The character or qualities of a faint.

He that thinks his faintship licenses him to censure, is to be looked on not only as a rebel, but an usurper. *Decay of Pity.*
This favours something ranker than the tenets of the fifth monarchy, and of sovereignty founded upon faintship. *South.*
The devil was piqu'd such faintship to behold,

And long'd to tempt him. *Pope.*
SAKE. *n. f.* [rac, Saxon; *saetze*, Dutch.]

1. Final cause; end; purpose.
Thou neither do't persuade me to seek wealth
For empire's sake, nor empire to affect
For glory's sake. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
The prophane person serves the devil for nought, and fins only for sin's sake. *Tilleyson.*

Wyndham like a tyrant throws the dart,
And takes a cruel pleasure in the smart;
Proud of the rage that her beauties make,
Delights in wounds, and kills for killing's sake. *Granville.*

2. Account; regard to any person or thing.
Would I were young for your sake, mistress Anne! *Shakep.*
The general so likes your mulick, that he desires you, for love's sake, to make no more noise with it. *Shakep. Othello.*

SAKER. *n. f.* [Saker originally signifies an hawk, the pieces of artillery being often denominated from birds of prey.]
The cannon, blunderbuss, and fakers,

He was th' inventor of, and maker. *Hudibras.*
According to observations made with one of her majesty's fakers, and a very accurate pendulum-chronometer, a bullet, at its first discharge, flies five hundred and ten yards in five half seconds, which is a mile in a little above seventeen half seconds. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

SAKERET. *n. f.* [from *saker*.] The male of a faker-hawk.
This kind of hawk is esteemed next after the falcon and gyrfalcon, but differently to be managed. *Bailey.*

SAL. *n. f.* [Latin.] Salt. A word often used in pharmacy.
Salts acids will help its passing off; as sal prunel. *Floyer.*
Sal gem is so called from its breaking frequently into gem-like squares. It differs not in property from the common salt of the salt springs, or that of the sea, when all are equally pure. *Woodward's Met. Ess.*

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The artist was so encompassed with fire and smoke, that one would have thought nothing but a salamander could have been safe in such a situation. *Addison's Guardian.*
SALAMANDER'S HAIR. *n. f.* A kind of asbestos, or mineral wool, being a kind of mineral, which whiteneth in the burning, and consumeth not. *Bacon.*

Of English tale, the coarser sort is called plaister or parget; the finer, spaul, earth flax, or salamander's hair. *Woodward.*
SALAMANDRINE. *adj.* [from *salamander*.] Resembling a salamander.

Laying it into a pan of burning coals, we observed a certain salamandrine quality, that made it capable of living in the midst of fire, without being consumed or fringed. *Speller.*

SA'LARY. *n. f.* [Latin.] A salary, or salary, Latin.]

1. Salarium, or salary, is derived from *sal*. *Arbutnot.*
2. Stated hire; annual or periodical payment.

This is hire and salary, not revenge. *Shak. Hamlet.*
Several persons, out of a salary of five hundred pounds, have always lived at the rate of two thousand. *Stajf.*

SALE. *n. f.* [Latin.]

1. The act of selling.
2. Vent; power of selling; market.

Nothing doth more enrich any country than many towns; for the countrymen will be more industrious in tillage, and rearing of all husbandry commodities, knowing that they shall have ready sale for them at those towns. *Spenser.*

3. A public and proclaimed exposition of goods to the market; auction.
Those that won the plate, and those thus sold, ought to be marked so as they may never return to the race, or to the sale. *Temple.*

4. State of being venal; price.
The other is not a thing for sale, and only the gift of the gods. *Shakep. Cymbeline.*

Others more moderate seeming, but their aim
Private reward; for which both God and state
They'd set to sale. *Milton's Agonista.*

The more money a man spends, the more must he endeavour to increase his stock; which at last sets the liberty of a commonwealth to sale. *Addison.*

5. It seems in *Spenser* to signify a wicker basket; perhaps from *salu*, in which fish are caught.
To make baskets of bulrushes was my wont;
Who to entrap the fish in winding sale
Was better seen? *Spenser.*

SALEABLE. *adj.* [from *sale*.] Vendible; fit for sale; marketable.
I can impute this general enlargement of saleable things to no cause sooner than the Cornishman's want of vent and money. *Carew.*

This vent is made quicker or slower, as greater or less quantities of any saleable commodity are removed out of the course of trade. *Lake.*

SALEABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *saleable*.] The state of being saleable.

SALEABLY. *adv.* [from *saleable*.] In a saleable manner.

SALEBOUS. *adj.* [Latin.] Rough; uneven; rugged.

SALESMAN. *n. f.* [Latin.] One who sells cloaths ready made.

Posts make characters, as *salemen* cloaths;
We take no measure of your fops and beaus. *Swift.*

SALEWORK. *n. f.* [Latin.] Work for sale; work carefully done.

I see no more in you than in the ordinary
Of nature's salework. *Shakep. As you like it.*

SALEWANT. *adj.* [French.] Denotes a lion in a leaping posture, and standing so that his right foot is in the dexter point, and his hinder left foot in the sinister base point of the escutcheon, by which it is distinguished from rampant. *Harcot.*

SALEWANT, in heraldry, is when the lion is sporting himself. *Peacock.*

SALEWANT. *adj.* [Latin.]

1. Leaping; bounding; moving by leaps.
The legs of both sides moving together, as frogs, and *salewants*, is properly called leaping. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. Beating; panting.
A *salewant* point so first is call'd the heart,
By turns dilated, and by turns compress'd,
Expels and entertains the purple guest. *Blackmore.*

3. Springing or shooting with a quick motion.
Who best can fend on high
The *salewants* spout, far streaming to the sky. *Pope.*

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If a very small quantity of any salt or vitriol be dissolved in a great quantity of water, the particles of the salt or vitriol will not sink to the bottom, though they be heavier in specie than the water; but will evenly diffuse themselves into all the water, so as to make it as *saline* at the top as at the bottom. *Newton's Opt.*

As the substance of coagulations is not merely *saline*, nothing dissolves them but what penetrates and relaxes at the same time. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

SA'LIGOTS. *n. f.* A kind of thistle. *Arbutnot.*

SA'LIVA. *n. f.* [Latin.] Every thing that is spit up; but it more strictly signifies that juice which is separated by the glands called salivary. *Quincy.*

Not meeting with disturbance from the *saliva*, I the sooner extirpated them. *Wise's Surgery.*

SA'LIVAR. *adj.* [from *saliva*, Latin.] Relating to spittle.

The woodpecker, and other birds that prey upon flies, which they catch with their tongue, in the room of the said glands have a couple of bags filled with a viscous humour, which, by small canals, like the *salivary*, being brought into their mouths, they dip their tongues herein, and so with the help of this natural birdlime attack the prey. *Grew.*

The necessity of spittle to dissolve the aliment appears from the contrivance of nature in making the *salivary* ducts of animals which ruminate, extremely open: such animals as swallow their aliment without chewing, want *salivary* glands. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

To SA'LIVATE. *v. a.* [from *saliva*, Latin.] To purge by the salivary glands.

She was prepossessed with the scandal of *salivating*, and went out of town. *Wise's Surgery.*

SALIVATION. *n. f.* [from *salivate*.] A method of cure much practised of late in venereal, scrophulous, and other obdurate caufs, by promoting a secretion of spittle. *Quincy.*

Holding of ill-tasted things in the mouth will make a small *salivation*. *Grew's Cosmol.*

SALIVOUS. *adj.* [from *saliva*.] Consisting of spittle; having the nature of spittle.

There happeneth an elongation of the uvula, through the abundance of *salivous* humour flowing upon it. *Wise's Surgery.*

SA'LETT. *n. f.* [from *saliva*.] Consisting of spittle; having the nature of spittle.

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To SA'LLY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make an eruption; to issue out.

The Turks *sallying* forth, received thereby great hurt. *Kueth.*
The noise of some tumultuous fight:
They break the truce, and *sally* out by night. *Dryden.*

The summons take of the same trumpet's call,
To *sally* from one port, or man one publick wall. *Tate.*

SA'LLYPORT. *n. f.* [from *sally* and *port*.] Gate at which sallies are made.

My slippery foul had quit the fort,
But that the stopp'd the *sally* port. *Cleveland.*

Love to our citadel resorts
Through those deceitful *sally* ports; *Denham.*

Our sentinels betray our forts.

SA'LMAGUNDI. *n. f.* [It is said to be corrupted from *selon men* *gaut*, or *sale à man gaut*.] A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herrings with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions.

SA'LMON. *n. f.* [Latin; *salmon*, French.]

The salmon is accounted the king of fresh-water fish, and is bred in rivers relating to the sea, yet so far from it as admits no tincture of brackishness. He is said to breed or cast his spawn in most rivers in the month of August: some say that then they dig a hole in a safe place in the gravel, and there place their eggs or spawn, after the melter has done his natural office, and then cover it over with gravel and stones, and so leave it to their Creator's protection; who, by a gentle heat which he infuses into that cold element, makes it brood and beget life in the spawn, and to become famlets early in the Spring: having spent their appointed time, and done this natural duty in